

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1836.

No. 46. Vol. 51

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD, Publisher of the *Lanes of the U. States.*

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Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$2 50

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JUST ARRIVED!!

Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000

1 do 24,000

As well as 4 do 20,000

In Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 33, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1836.

SCHEME.

20,000 Dollars—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,000 dollars—1,500 dollars—1,000 dollars—500 dollars—250 dollars—100 dollars—50 dollars—25 dollars—10 dollars—5 dollars—2 dollars—1 dollar—50 cents—25 cents—10 cents—5 cents—2 cents—1 cent—50 mills—25 mills—10 mills—5 mills—2 mills—1 mill—500,000 tickets—each 5 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Aug. 20, 1836.

SCHEME!

30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000 dollars—6,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,000 dollars—1,500 dollars—1,000 dollars—500 dollars—250 dollars—100 dollars—50 dollars—25 dollars—10 dollars—5 dollars—2 dollars—1 dollar—50 cents—25 cents—10 cents—5 cents—2 cents—1 cent—500,000 tickets—each 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North American Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or misplaced. JOSEPH FICKLIN.

June 30th 1836.—34.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN FRANKFORT.

I WILL sell upon a liberal credit, say six, 12, and eighteen months, my TWO FRAME HOUSES in the town of Frankfort; one 40 feet front, and running back 100—situated on Montgomerie street, opposite the Mansion House. Also, one lot with a Frame House on it about 70 feet front, on Wilkerson street, running back 200 feet to long lane Alley. The titles of the above lots of ground are indisputable. I can be seen in Frankfort for three weeks, to come, and on my return to Christian County. Persons who wish to buy, are referred to H. Blanton, Esq. Mr. C. G. Graham, or O. G. Cates, Esq. all of whom reside in Frankfort.

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

August 6.—45-5w.

FIVE CENTS REWARD AND NO CHARGES PAID.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and return of an apprentice to the Farming Business named WILLIAM BIEV. ER. Said Biev was apprenticed to me by the Fayette County Court, and ran away on the 24th ult. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor him, employ him, or contract with him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who do.

GEO. A. WEBER.

Fayette county, Aug. 4.—43-3t

J. T. FRAZER & CO.

HAVING discontinued the Tailoring Business, have placed their notes and accounts with the undersigned for collection.

Those indebted will please come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise we are instructed to place them in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

July 29th, 1836.—42-1f

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Tucson, mouth of the Chiemich:

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers:

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

One half first May, remainder on first October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the first June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels pork

625 barrels fresh superfine flour

275 bushels new white field beans

4400 pounds good hard soap

2000 pounds good hard tallow candles

100 bushels good clean dry salt

1125 gallons good cider vinegar

At New York:

1200 barrels pork

2500 barrels fresh superfine flour

1100 bushels new white field beans

17600 pounds good hard soap

8000 pounds good hard tallow candles

400 bushels good clean dry salt

4500 gallons good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:

480 barrels pork

1000 barrels fresh superfine flour

440 bushels new white field beans

7040 pounds good hard soap

3200 pounds good hard tallow candles

150 bushels good clean dry salt

1800 gallons good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full length. The staves in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.





[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 66.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation  
of certain officers of Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized by law to the captains and first, second, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the passage of this act, to each captain, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each second lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each third lieutenant, at the rate of seven hundred and ninety dollars per annum.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 67.]

AN ACT to reorganize the General Land  
Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the executive duties now prescribed, by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in any wise respecting such public lands, and also, such as relate to private claims of land, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government of the United States, shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in said office, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two subordinate officers, one of whom shall be called Principal Clerk of the Public Lands, and the other Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in case of vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or of the absence or sickness of the Commissioner, the duties of said office shall devolve upon and be performed, ad interim, by the Principal Clerk of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be styled the Principle Clerk of the Surveys, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the making of surveys, the returns thereof, and all matters relating thereto, which are done through the offices of the Surveyor General; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioners of the General Land Office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Recorder of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner, to certify and affix the seal of the General Land Office to all patents for public lands and he shall attend to the correct engraving and recording and transmission of such patents. He shall prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of patentees, and of persons entitled to patents; and he shall prepare such copies and explanations of matters on file or recorded in the General Land Office, as the Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be called the Solicitor of the General Land Office, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be to examine and present a report to the Commissioner, of the state of facts in all cases referred by the Commissioner to his attention which shall involve questions of law, or where the facts are in controversy between the agents of the Government and individuals, or there are conflicting claims of parties before the Department, with his opinion thereon; and also, to advise the Commissioner, when required thereon, on all question growing out of the management of the public lands, or the title thereto, private land claims, Virginia military scrip, bounty lands, and pre-emption claims; and to render such further professional services in the business of the department as may be required, and shall be connected with the discharge of the duties thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That

it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to sign in his name, and for him, all patents for land sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause to be prepared, and to certify, under the seal of the General Land Office, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in his office, as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the office of Recorder shall become vacant, or in case of the sickness or absence of the Recorder, the duties of his office shall be performed, ad interim, by the Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Receivers of the land offices shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the moneys received in their several offices, and pay over such moneys pursuant to his instructions. And they shall also make to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, like monthly returns and transmit to him quarterly accounts current of the debits and credits of their several offices with the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Recorder of the General Land Office, an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the principal clerk of the surveys, an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; and each of the said principal clerks, an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; from and after the date of their respective commissions, and that the said commissioner be authorized to employ, for the service of the General Land Office, one clerk, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; four clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars each; sixteen clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed thirteen hundred dollars each; twenty clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed eleven hundred dollars each; thirty-five clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; one principal draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars; two messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed seven hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each; and two packers, to make up packages of patents, blank forms, and other things necessary to be transmitted to the district land offices, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars each.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That such provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury," and of all acts amendatory thereof, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That from the first day of the month of October, until the first day of the month of April in each and every year, the General Land Office and all the bureaus and offices therein as well as those in the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, State, and General Post Office, shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each and every day, except Sundays, and the twenty-fifth day, of December; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, all the aforesaid offices and bureaus shall be kept open for the transaction of the public business at least ten hours, in each and every day, except Sundays and the fourth day of July.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall apply to any register of any land office to enter any land whatsoever, and the said register shall knowingly and falsely inform the person so applying that the same has already been entered and refuse to permit the person so applying to enter the same, such register shall be liable therefor to the person so applying for five dollars for each acre of land which the person so applying offered to enter, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record, having jurisdiction of the amount.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all and every of the officers whose salaries are herein before provided for, are hereby prohibited from directly or indirectly purchasing or in any way becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public land; and in case of a violation of this section by such officer, and on proof thereof being made to the President of the United States, such officer, so offending, shall be, forthwith, removed from office.

APPROVED, 4th July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 68.]

AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars; for compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars; for the contingent expenses of Senate, twelve thousand dollars; for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage at the mint; for labor and for alloy, in addition to the former appropriation, thirty-three thousand dollars; for extra clerk hire in the General Land Office, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents; for messengers in the office of the Chief Engineer, Adjutant General, the Commanding General, Surgeon General, and Inspector General, and in the Clothing Bureau, Topographical, Ordnance, and Subsistence Departments, two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars; for the assistant messenger in the first comptroller's office, in addition to a former appropriation, fifty dollars; for compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, in addition to a former appropriation, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and in the Navy Commissioners' Office, in addition to the sums already appropriated for the present year, nineteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, "providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," as provides for the employment of an additional clerk in the office of the Navy Commissioners, and for his compensation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, is hereby repealed; & that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers, of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive, if the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: *Provided*, That no officers shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that, in no case shall the compensation of any other officers, than collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and clerks, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of those offices in one person, entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum: *Provided, further*, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named, or referred to, shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs, where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received; and of all expenses incidental to their respective offices; which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect: *Provided, also*, That any salary or compensation due for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall not be affected by this section; *Provided, however*, That in the event of any act being passed by Congress at the present session to regulate and fix the salaries or compensations of the respective officers of the customs, then this section shall operate and extend to the time such act goes into effect, and no longer.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for interpreters, guards, and other expenses incidental to the Consulates in the Turkish Dominions, five thousand five hundred dollars. For refunding the duty paid upon the Belgian vessel *Antoniou* and her cargo beyond the amount which would have been paid by a Dutch vessel fourteen hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventeen cents. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissioner of Indian Affairs in addition to a former appropriation fifty dollars. For an outfit of a Charge Affairs to Russia four thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the third assistant Postmaster General one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.—For compensation to the clerks, messengers and watchmen in the Post Office Department as provided by the act to change the organization of the said Department in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster

General, four thousand and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Auditor for the Post Office Department one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department as provided by the act to change the organization of said Department twenty seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.—For contingencies in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, fifteen hundred dollars. For alterations and repairs of the Capital including repairs of the roof over the principal stairway to the Representatives Hall and coppering the projecting steps and top surface of the cornice round the base of the dome of the Rotunda six thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents. For lighting lamps and keeping the grounds and walks of the Capitol square in order including the cost of trees and shrubs three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. For the annual expenses of two fire engines two hundred dollars. For graveling the yard east of the Capitol two thousand dollars. For repairing culverts two hundred and thirty-one dollars. For purchase of Smith's springs including one acre of land and for closing the same, for building culverts and keeping the water pipes in order five thousand three hundred dollars. For attendants on the furnaces of the Rotunda during the recess one hundred and fifty dollars. For replanting trees and keeping boxes in order on the Pennsylvania Avenue, purchase of trees and planting in fountain square, Lafayette square and across the public reservation at seventh street one thousand two hundred dollars. For a work shop one thousand two hundred dollars. For conveying the surplus water of the Capital to the Botanic garden making a basin and purchasing a fountain of Hiram Powers five thousand dollars.

For inclosing the garden and grounds of the Magazine and Marine Hospital near the Eastern Branch five hundred dollars. For a dwarf wall and fence between the Executive buildings and the President's House one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty cents. For extending the Capitol square and improving the grounds within and adjacent to the same as far west as the first street intersecting the Pennsylvania Avenue from the east, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. For enlarging the folding room of the House three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to cause to be erected on or near the site of the former Treasury building or any other public lot which he may select, a fire proof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations of the Treasury Department upon such plan and of such materials as he may deem most advantageous and that for this purpose there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the material of which the walls of the Capital and President's Mansion are constructed shall be adopted for the construction of the aforesaid building: *Provided* upon full inquiry a cheaper and more suitable material cannot be obtained. *And provided always*, That the foundation walls of the said buildings below the surface of the earth and two feet above shall be of the hardest and most solid rock.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be erected, on some appropriate site, under the direction of the President of the United States, a fire-proof building with suitable accommodations for the Patent Office, and to be provided with the necessary cases and furniture, the expense of which shall not exceed one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses of such building and cases the sum of one hundred and eight thousand dollars to be paid out of the patent fund in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the same kind of material of which the walls of the Capital and the Mansion of the President are constructed shall be adopted for the construction of the aforesaid building: *Provided*, a cheaper and more suitable material cannot be procured.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the duties and powers of the commissioners of the sinking fund are hereby suspended until revived by law, and the records of the commissioners be transferred to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated any outstanding debts of the United States and the interest thereon.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of eight acres of land with the improvements thereon near the Barracks at Key West in the opinion of the Secretary of War the public service and health of the troops require it a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 'eighteen hundred and thirty-five'" as provides that "the whole number of customhouse officers in the United States on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-four shall not be increased until otherwise allowed by Congress" be and the same is hereby suspended until the fourth day of March next.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the U. States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided* That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. *Provided, also*, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," who have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the

complaint of which he died, and the suppressed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must more-over repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service—whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing resolutions direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade or length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditinary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the



fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children. JAMES L. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Pensions.

#### DECLARATION.

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District ss.

On this day of personally appeared before me, of the county of and State, Territory, or District of, aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of

who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said, on the day of, in the year seventeen hundred and, that her husband, the aforesaid, died on the day of, and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before

July 11

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

## LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1836.

We expect to publish the complete election Returns in our paper of Monday next. In the mean time we can inform our readers, that both *Clarke & Wickliffe* are elected by considerable majorities. The returns received from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina, are favourable to the Van Buren and Johnson cause.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate King Louis Philippe.

On Tuesday last the Steam Boat *Motto* on her way to Pittsburgh about 15 miles below Marietta collapsed her flue. Three were killed instantly, one was missing and five were so badly scalded that they died a few hours after. In all about 20 were killed and wounded—only one cabin passenger was killed. The Capt. was severely hurt but not dangerously—and the killed and wounded were principally the Engineers and firemen belonging to the boat. The boat was just pushing out from the shore as her flue collapsed.

The above was politely furnished us by a gentleman who passed the boat a very short time after the accident occurred.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The country of our ancestors appear to be approaching an important period of history. The reformation of the house of Lords in the *Parliament* of Great Britain will be attempted. The plan is to make the house of lords depend on elections somewhat after the form of Senate, and to take from the Bishops the right to seats in that body.

The Emperor or Sultan of Turkey is sending a strong force under the direction of Russian officers, to subdue *Tunis*, and other places on the Barbary coasts. France is sending a strong Naval and land force to prevent this interference of the Turks and Russians, in this way a conflict is to commence which may embroil all Europe. The English and French are no longer fighting under the rose in Spain but come out bold in favor of the Queen against Charles. This is another source of difference between the powers of Europe, England and France took part with the Queens of Spain and Portugal while the Northern powers suffered the kings of these two countries. The late attempt to kill Louis of France is no doubt one of the plans for disturbing and weakening that country. The nations of the ancient country of Palestine, are engaged in a civil war which it is supposed is at the instance of Russia and England, the latter power supports the Egyptian forces in Palestine and the Emperor of Russia the Turkish forces, both of these European powers aim to preserve power in that distant country.

The situation of Canada particularly in times of war has been found very inconvenient to the mother country; vessels can navigate the St. Lawrence river four months in the year having the two Canadas dependent on the New York market, the greater part of the year for commerce. A Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, a distance of 250 miles will open to both Canadas a constant trade, with the mother country and the West Indies, at all seasons and place the resources of these colonies in the most advantageous position to each other. This road from Halifax must pass through a part of the country claimed by the state of Maine, and places a settlement of that line more and more difficult.

#### COMMUNICATED.

The Managers of the Orphan Society feeling sure that if the wants of the Institution were known to the citizens generally, it would receive the aid so necessary for its existence, determined at their last meeting to lay its condition before the public through the medium of the newspapers, which in this favored land are open to all, and thus enable the charitable to bestow their mite upon an object so calculated to touch the heart. The citizens of Lexington purchased a house and lot, the Legislature granted the society a Charter, and the children have been supported by contributions and annual subscriptions of the benevolent from the first, the Managers have been forced to solicit aid so often, that they are reluctant to continue to do so, and the last are too few for the maintenance of the family. It is with the hope that this Institution will not be permitted to perish, when its objects and wants are known to those residing in the country, that the Managers place them before a generous people and plead the cause of helpless infancy. Meat, meal, flour, and vegetables will be thankfully accepted, and if not convenient for the donors to take the articles to the Asylum, they can be deposited at Billy Tucker's shop, near the Markethouse. Wood, which the funds of the Society does not permit it to purchase at the best season, will be gratefully received. Subscriptions papers are in the hands of clergymen of different denominations in the city, at the banks, at the office of Mr. D. A. Sayre, and with Mrs. Ward, the Treasurer of the Society, where the benevolent can enroll their names and become members of an Institution which trains parentless babes in virtues path. If those who are willing to assist us, find it inconvenient to seek the places above designated, they can place their donations or subscription money in the hands of any of the merchants of this city, who will have it transmitted to the Treasurer.

#### COMMUNICATED.

##### THE CITY CHARTER.

I have seen the articles in the Intelligence and the Gazette upon the pledge said to have been given that a conference should be had between the parties to discuss the subject of amendments to the city charter. Permit me to say that crimination and recrimination are now out of place, and should be avoided. Harmony in our city is now the common object of all parties, and it has been supposed that many objections to the charter might be removed if the parties could be brought together in an amicable manner to review and discuss it. The friends of the charter say in conversation, that they have chosen a committee, who are ready to meet a similar body from its opponents. I have understood unofficially that the Rev. S. Chipley is its chairman. These things are not announced in the papers, but they can easily be made known in a proper manner. If Mr. Chipley be chairman of such a committee, let him make it known to yourself or any other prominent opponent of the charter and they may be assured that they shall be met in a spirit of candor, fairness, and friendship, with a resolution to remove as far as possible every objection, and then to support that system of a city government which shall be agreed on.

AMICUS.

From the Journal des Debates.

"Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 28 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arm, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces. "By a strange chance one of those National Guards, was a gun-maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue de Heider, who immediately recognized the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveler for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacture and inventor, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a fictitious one probably) was *Alibeu*, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he showed he had worn for three weeks. "There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sou, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustfully filthy—a board comb—and in fine, a couteau poignard (dagger) open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blades with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurances and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present; 'If I were free I would do the same thing.' "The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort."

#### THE VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

Gen. COMBS has this moment handed us the following letter, addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, a copy of which was sent to him by express from Frankfort. We hasten to lay it before our readers.—*Observer*.

"HERMITAGE, August 7, 1836.

"SIR:—Arriving at this place on the evening of the 6th instant, I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, for

a thousand men from each state. The letter of Gen. Gaines and the Proclamation of Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, made known the basis of this requisition. Regarding the reasons assigned by Gen. Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico, since the existence of the civil war in Texas, or with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that Government, as long as it observes good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the United States, I feel myself called on to inform you that that requisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust, if the men called for have been brought into the field they will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government in respect to any other requisition for the militia.

The 10,000 Volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress, have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest to the theatre of actual or apprehended hostilities from the Indians. They are considered sufficient, combined with the regular troops, to maintain the peace of the frontier, and to terminate the war which now exists with the Creeks and Seminoles. All of them have not been brought into the field, but General Gaines was notified that 1000 Volunteers in Arkansas, and 1000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise making their employment necessary on the frontier now commanded by him. This circumstance makes the present requisition of General Gaines still more unaccountable, particularly as it is believed that our Western frontier is now tranquil; under these circumstances, you will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question, if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will be paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be obtained for this purpose.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.  
To his Excellency, Mr. MOREHEAD,  
Governor of the State of Kentucky.

#### KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. 18th Aug. 1836.  
Colonel—I enclose you herewith a slip from the office of the Louisville Gazette, containing a letter from the President of the United States to the Governor of Tennessee, disapproving the requisition of Gen. Gaines for Volunteers, at this time. The President's letter arrived here just in time to prevent my making engagements for transportation and supplies for the regiment, required from this state, to any great extent. It appears to me that it would subject the volunteers to additional expense to rendezvous at all after this letter. At all events, I would advise that it be delayed until an officer is sent on with funds to pay them off.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. B. DUSENBERRY,  
Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.  
Col. L. Combs, Com. K. V.  
Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, 12th August, 1836.  
SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th, enclosing the President's letter to Governor Cannon of Tennessee, countering General Gaines' requisition for troops from that state, for the protection of our South Western frontier, and inasmuch as you have ceased preparations for the transportation and supply of the Kentucky troops, I have issued a general order suspending their rendezvous until further orders. [See copy annexed.]—Although the President's letter seems to disapprove of the entire requisition made by General Gaines, it is possible he did not intend that it should embrace Kentucky. You will therefore resume your preparations to muster the Kentucky troops under my command into service as soon as possible, as well as to supply and transport them as heretofore ordered by me, unless positively prohibited by superior authority.

Notify me when you will be ready to receive us at Louisville, so that I may issue orders accordingly. The gallant volunteers have already been put to great expense and inconvenience, and I desire that they may be kept in suspense the shortest time possible.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,  
LESLIE COMBS,  
Com. K. V. M. G.  
GENERAL ORDERS,  
Lexington, Aug. 11, 1836

It is my painful duty to announce to the Volunteers of Kentucky, that the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, has been annulled by the President of the United States, so far as relates to the troops from Tennessee; and, although I have not been officially informed of the fact, so far, also, I have no doubt, as relates to the troops from this state.

The Rendezvous of the troops under my command is, therefore, suspended until further orders.

LESLIE COMBS,  
Comdt. K. V. M. G.

From the Ohio Magician.

#### A QUANDARY.

The circular recently issued by order of the President, specifying the kind of money which shall hereafter be received in payment for public lands, and guarding against the speculations of companies and combinations of individuals, has thrown the whigs all aback! It has disarmed them of a mighty Tippecanoe war-club, one with which they expected to belabor the administration and its supporters from the present moment until

the election. But ah! "how fortune varies!" Instead of presenting a bold front and an impregnable phalanx, the poor patriots are perfectly hors de combat.

We cannot pity them. Their own "devoted patriotism" has brought this evil upon them. We do not know what they were fighting for, unless for an arrangement, such as that of which they now complain. They let loose their whole kennel upon the administration, the office holder land speculators, and the "pet banks." They charged the administration with corruption—they "swore terribly" about the office holders speculating in public lands and upon public funds—and they said many very hard things about the "pet banks" loaning money, in an unauthorized manner, to the office holders and to the favorites of government. Well, they certainly believed what they said—they will not now, we hope, pretend that they knew these charges to be unfounded, and that they repeated them merely for effect—and believing, what could they as honest patriots, desire, other than a reformation of these abuses? Why, then, do they kick against a project for which they labored, and seemed so very anxious to have adopted?

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—on the day following, those who sought the reform denounce it, and vilify and condemn those who effected it.

This is whiggery and its consistency—these are the *leather spectacles* which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers.

If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest and boldest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friend ship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dues—If the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the "gal'd jade will wince."

The Albany Journal announces the completion of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road. The first train of cars, drawn by a locomotive engine, ran up and down over the whole line of the road on Monday. This road, 77 miles in length, has been completed in 21 months, under the superintendence of Mr. William C. Young, as Chief Engineer, and at a cost of \$20,000 per mile, including everything. The original estimate was one million and a half, and the Journal states that this estimate will cover every expense, including \$330,000 paid for real estate, and the cost of 8 locomotives, 100 cars, two extensive depots, and all the requisite machine and work shops. After breakfasting in Schenectady, the train started at about 6 o'clock, for Utica, and reached that place in 4 hours 21 minutes. Taking an early dinner, the party set out on their return at 1 o'clock, and in 4 hours 9 minutes were again in Schenectady. Deducting the time consumed each way in stoppages, the train ran the distance of nearly 160 miles in 7 hours 6 minutes.—*Baltimore American*.

The government of Mexico has resorted to a "forced loan" of two millions, in order to carry on the war against Texas. The legal form under which the citizens of the "republic" are thus levied upon, is as follows—

#### DECREE.

The President ad interim of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

1st. The Government is authorized to exact a forced loan throughout the republic to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of meeting in part the deficit in the national revenue.

2d. The maximum amount exacted from each individual shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

3d. The certificates given for this loan shall be received by the government after the lapse of one year, in payment of any tax that may be imposed.—*Baltimore American*.

**BACON, BACON!**  
JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.  
ROBERT GRAY.  
Lex. August 15, 1836.—46.

**WANTED,**  
A SMART active lad to assist in a Coffee House.  
HENRY DAY.  
Lex. Aug. 15, 1836.—46-1f.

**100 BARRELS** brown sugar superior quality, a small lot of Mackerel and pickled Herring; and also, a lot of 50 casks Mackerel. Wine superior quality for sale by  
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1836.—46-1f

**FOR SALE.**  
CONTEMPORATING a removal to the South, I offer for sale MY RESIDENCE in Lexington. The purchaser can acquire, with the improvements, from five to forty Acres. There is on the premises excellent and never failing water, and it presents one of the most desirable Summer Retreats for a Southern gentleman, which is for sale in this vicinity. Apply, in my absence, to Mr. G. Christy.  
T. M. HICKEY.  
Lexington, August 10, 1836. 46-1f

**Fayette County set:**  
TAKEN UP by John Argabright for James E. Erwin, adjoining Lexington, a dark bay filly, about two years old, about 14 hands high, light hind foot white, star in her forehead; unbroke, appraised to \$25, by Samuel Wymond and David Martin, this 11th August 1836, before me  
DANIEL ARADFORD, J. R.  
Copy att. J. C. Koons clk. f. c. c.  
Aug 15, 1836 46-3f

**LOST,**  
A FEW days since, a small orange wood Walking Cane, mounted with a plain silver head, with the INITIALS J. L. McC. engraved upon it. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to the Tontine House, or this office.  
August 15,—1f

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of *George McDonald and George Norton*, against *A. Venable's heirs*, and *the Bank of the United States*, against *McDonald and others*, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Asey, and their increase.  
313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the "Tates" creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m. Cash in hand will be required for the slaves. One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.  
JOHN M. McALL, Com'r.  
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

#### At the same time and place.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,  
40 Mules,  
7 Cows and Heifers,  
1 Yoke of Oxen,  
50 Hogs,  
Farming Utensils,  
Wagon and Gear,  
Cart and Gear.  
Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. 41-1ds



#### ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND Gymnastic Arena Company

THE Proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their GRAND COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, and the PERFORMANCES OF THEIR EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, on Upper street, adjoining Mr. McCracken's Hotel, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.—Among the animals are the following: the real Black African Ostrich, standing nearly 10 feet high and weighing nearly 300 pounds. One pair Strand Hyenas, Spotted and Laughing Hyenas, Mocha Vultures, Pelicans, Lioness and Whelp, Zebra and Quagga, Monkeys, Baboon, &c. &c. The Managers of this extensive Arena inform the public generally, that it is their full intention, to spare neither pains nor expense, in endeavoring to maintain the superiority, that has always characterized this establishment. They have succeeded in selecting A SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC and a first rate company of Equestrians, possessing unequalled talent, with a stud of Horses, which for beauty and management, are unequalled in the country. All patrons are particularly invited to view the Arena while fitting up, to prove to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this travelling Arena is erected.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admittance to the Arena, which includes both Animals and Circus, only 50 cents. No females admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. The Managers pledge themselves that the performances shall be conducted in a style different from what has been commonly witnessed. No indecent or profane language will be used, nor any thing to offend the most delicate ear, but the utmost order and decorum will be observed throughout, and they trust that their exhibition will meet the approbation of an enlightened community. For description of performances see large bill posted up in all the principal Hotels.

They would respectfully inform the community, that after leaving Lexington, their Exhibition will visit the following places, viz: Georgetown, 30th August, Centreville, 31st; Cynthiana, 2d; Ruddle's Mills, 24th; Paris, 25th; Millersburg, 26th; Carlisle, 27th; Mayslick, 28th; Germantown, 30th; Washington, 31st, and at Maysville the 1st and 2d of September—the prices at those places as usual, 50 cents, and their Exhibition open from 1 till 5 p. m.

August 11, 1836.—45—2f

#### PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that VALUABLE FARM belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Curd, dec'd., containing about 500 acres, situated in Woodford county, between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington.—The Farm is finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of one and two years without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also, all the Farming Utensils. Also, six very valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.  
JOHN CURD, Exr.  
ELEANOR H. CURD, Exr.  
August 3, 1836.—45-1ds

**BEWARE OF THE RASCAL!!**  
THE public, both Boardinghouse and Tavern keepers particularly, are cautioned against a man by the name of JOHN R. DALTON, a Hatter by trade. Said Dalton has got in debt to me to the amount of about \$55 and now refuses to pay me, although I have proffered to take a small amount each week, until the debt is paid.  
JAMES DEVERS.  
July 13, 1836.—37-1f  
Maysville Monitor will insert 3w and send act. to this office for payment.

#### Commission House; AND GENERAL AGENCY.

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,  
By A. LE GRAND,  
(LATE OF LEXINGTON.)

THE above house will be opened for the reception of Country Produce and Merchandise of all descriptions, on the 1st September next. He solicits the patronage of the manufacturers of C. Bagging and B. Rope, particularly, pledging himself to use his best exertions in promoting their interests, and in all cases to conform to their instructions in making consignments. He will also have regular A U C T I O N S & L E S, of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. every Monday and Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Refer to—Jno. S. Sneed, W. W. Vansley, & Louisville.

John W. Tibbatts, Esq., Cincinnati.  
Dr. J. N. McDowell, Cincinnati.  
January & Huston, Maysville, and the Merchants of Lexington, generally.  
Louisville, Aug. 6, 1836.—45—2m

#### BARLEY! BARLEY!! BARLEY!!!

WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at the Lexington Brewery. Also,—Far more provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.  
CLEARY & RANEY.  
August 11, 1836.—45-1f

#### NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. John C. and Sam. B. Richardson in the practice of the medical profession, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against or that are in arrears to the late firm or either member of it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to call and settle without delay, as they intend to close their outstanding debts and accounts as soon as practicable. Dr. Saml. B. Richardson or Mr. A. Z. Boyer are authorized to settle the accounts and dues of Dr. J. C. Richardson as well as those of Dr. J. C. & S. B. Richardson.  
J. C. RICHARDSON  
S. B. RICHARDSON  
Aug 9—45-1f

#### Fayette County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Samuel Peel in Lexington, a Dark Bay Horse, about 12 or 14 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white from a wound in his forehead, marks on the shoulders from the collar, and one saddle spot; had two shoes on; appraised to \$25 by Reuben Lusterly and William L. Vaughn, this 10th August, 1836 before me  
DAN BRADFORD, J. R.  
A copy—att J. C. Rodestick  
45-3-1f DB by Walter Rodestick

#### POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, a fair colored Pocket Book with a calligraphic string around it; had in one side four, five or six silver half dollars and a good many valuable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome to the money by sending me the book and papers to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.  
JOHN FISHBACK.  
Jessamine co Aug 11—45

#### BE IN TIME.

##### ANOTHER GLORIOUS CAPITAL!!

**34, 42, 50,**  
THE Grand Prize of \$20,000 in the Maryland State Lottery, Class 15, was actually sold by GRAHAM for \$5!! and has since been cashed at his lucky office. All should try, and many similar prizes no doubt await those who send their orders, or apply to  
JOHN G. GRAHAM,  
Louisville, Ky.

Where all orders by mail receive the same attention as personal application.  
The drawn numbers are received in Louisville the 8th day after the drawing—Sales close on the 4th day after the drawing.

#### Virginia Lottery, Class 5,

For the town of Norfolk, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 13th August.

#### CAPITALS.

\$30,000; \$10,000; \$8,000; \$6,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,500; \$2,000; \$1,000; 20 of \$500; 20 of \$300, &c. Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

On Wednesday, the 17th of August, GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 33, will be drawn at Wilmington.

#### CAPITALS.

\$20,000; \$10,000; \$5,000; \$4,000; \$3,000; \$2,000; 20 of \$1,000; 20 of \$500; 20 of \$300, &c. &c. Tickets only \$5.

On Saturday, the 20th of August, VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 4 for the town of Wellsburg, will be drawn at Alexandria.

#### CAPITALS.

\$30,000; 15,000; 6,000; 5,000; 4,000; 10,000; 15 of 600; 20 of 500; 20 of 400; 30 of 300, &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

On Saturday, the 27th August, VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 1 for the Leesburg Academy, will be drawn Alexandria.

#### CAPITALS.

\$30,000; 10,000; 8,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,500; 100 of 1,000; 100 of 500; 20 of 300; 84 of 200, &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

All prizes are promptly cashed, and a paper containing the official drawing is sent gratis to purchasers, by  
JOHN G. GRAHAM,  
Louisville, Ky.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will apply to the Warren County Court, at their next November term, in Glasgow, for a town to be laid off on his land in said county of Warren, on the waters of Little Warren river.

JOSE PHILPOT.  
August 4, 1836.—44-3f

#### NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky are hereby notified, that the six instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, required to be paid on the 15th November next, By order of the Board of Directors:  
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.  
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44-1f

#### TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application be made to this Office.  
Lexington, July 28, 1836.



## TOILETTE SALOON

### GEO. W. TUCKER,

Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,  
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,  
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix  
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in a unusual fashionable and tasteful style. From his long experience, having made the principles of the profession his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Ladies, and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit physiologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives undiminished satisfaction to those who submit their scalp of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening, the wrinkles of the brow, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, healthful, and luxurious

### Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m., to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington, and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED.—Two Apprentices to the Barbering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.  
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

### DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.  
Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILLS.  
May 12, 1836.—20-1f

### NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES COOK.  
April 23.—15-1f—Dayton Dr. Herald.

### DAILY STAGE

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stage on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brennan's every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, morning hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.  
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW.

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.  
June 6, 1836.—36-1f.

B. Those having unsettled accounts, will call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

### JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Oct. April Term, 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant  
against  
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merryman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Holmes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd, wife, Joseph and Sally, his wife, American Kintley and Milton Kintley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Common wealth and having failed to answer the Complaints bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is therefore ordered that unless they the said Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk c c  
19-3f By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

### WAY CAR.

A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,  
Master of Transportation.  
June 16—30-1f

### FRESH FLOUR

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.  
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.  
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine do. do. do.  
300 Madeira, No. 1.  
for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st.  
Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m.

### SINGLE LEVER STRAW CUTTER.

A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters patent for an improvement on the Single Lever Straw Cutter, informs the public generally, that he has on hand a small lot of this highly improved Machine, which he offers for sale at his shop, near the Old Steam Mill. A supply will also be kept in Louisville, at the commission store of Messrs. Buken and Clark, who have already sold several of the machines for him. The undersigned is also prepared to sell individuals, County or State Rights in any part of the Union. The Machine has been tested by various competent judges, who prefer it for its durability and cheapness. Compared with others, it is deemed the best, as it can be worked by a small boy, and is simple and easily kept in order. He hopes his friends and farmers generally will give him a call, examine the machine minutely, and satisfy themselves with regard to the value and importance of the improvement. He refers below to gentlemen who have tested the machine and have it now in use.

JAMES M. WOODFOLK, Patentee.  
Oldham county, Ky.

### REFERENCES.

Wm P Rodman, Gibson Taylor,  
Isaac Phillips, Amasa Thompson,  
Seth Carington, Lewis Blakemore,  
Burrell Black, Abraham Smith,  
Francis Wells, James Mount,  
John Calender, John Foible,  
Dr Wm Campbell, James Calloway,  
Adam Shrader, Wm Eddy.  
Oldham county, Henry county.  
A model of the above machine can be seen at Mr. John Hampton's stable, nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel.  
Letters addressed to the Patentee at the Western Post Office, Oldham county, Ky., will be punctually attended to.  
Lexington, July 25, 1836.—40-3f

### MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst. between Wadsworth's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well recollected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

It is recommended to persons discovering by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.  
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

### JABEZ BEACH.

THIS Coach Depository opposite General Comb's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

### CARRIAGES.

Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

### FOR SALE.

A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Poshatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1836.—35-1f

### TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industriously circulated, designed and started to prejudice the moral character of the Sisters of Charity, who conduct St. Catharine's Female Academy in this city, and of the Rev. Edward McMahon, who is now absent from the city, calculated to injure their school, if credited, I have taken the trouble to ascertain the origin of those rumors, and have found that they have no basis in truth or probability; and consequently must be the result of envy, malice, or reckless wickedness.

Having female relatives and others under my guardianship, who are daily inmates of that institution, and will to continue, and whose reputation is dearer to me than their lives or mine, and knowing the heavenly and practical virtues of the Sisters of Charity, and the extraordinary purity of conduct and moral worth of the Rev. E. McMahon, I feel justified, upon my own personal respectability, and with the suggestion of any human being, to state, that if any recent individual will make a charge of immoral conduct, in any definite form, against the said Sisters of Charity, or either of them, or against the said Rev. E. McMahon, I will and do pronounce such individual a wicked calumniator of innocence; and I will admit those words to be strictly accurate; and I will, on the other hand, admit that I will charge such an individual with being a cold blooded assassin, or guilty of any other felony, and I will hazard all that I am worth, or ever expect to be, upon the issue.

I would not thus obtrude myself upon the public, if it were not for the cruel and unrelenting efforts which are made to poison the public mind against the religion in which it was my fortune to be born and educated, and upon which those nearest and dearest to me, in common with a large majority of christendom, rely for eternal salvation, and to persecute and deprive Catholics of the liberty of conscience, by rendering them, and their pastors and institutions odious and suspected, and by slandering meritorious and helpful institutions in this city.

The subjoined statement of the Hon. James E. Davis, Mayor of the City of Lexington, and Charles Hunt, Esq. and the Hon. Fielding L. Turner, will, I am sure, be satisfactory to a just community.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.  
Lexington, 24th July, 1836.

Certain reports having been circulated prejudicial to the moral character of the Rev. Edward McMahon, and calculated to injure that highly respectable and useful institution in this city, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the undersigned visited the school to learn what foundation there was for said reports; they had known Mr. McMahon intimately for several years, and had always considered him a pious christian, and a most excellent man, and two of us had been patrons of the institution, and they are gratified to say, that in the investigation of the facts, the rumors unfavorable to Mr. McMahon, nothing was heard calculated to weaken, in the slightest degree, our entire and unqualified confidence in the purity of his life as a man or a christian, and in the institution.

We had a private and unreserved interview with the females of the school, and learnt the following facts from them: That on the evening of the 21st inst. the female boarders at the school, who numbered about thirty, and occupied two upper rooms in the dormitory, were about retiring to bed, having in the room a lighted lamp; two small girls about 7 and 10 years of age were in the lower room with one of the Sisters, having all a light. The sister left the room for a few moments, when some one came to the door, which was unlocked, and knocked loudly at it, and then knocked loudly at the window shutter. The little girls ran up stairs and told what they had heard,—some of the younger girls commenced screaming, which became contagious, and several of them screamed and upset the lamp. This occurred at eight o'clock in the evening, some twenty yards from the main dwelling occupied by the sisters, in a populous part of the city, where the screams of a single female would bring hundreds to her assistance in a few moments. Mr. McMahon at the time, was engaged at vesper, or evening service in the community in a different house. All the girls, who are of various ages, from six to sixteen, were promptly and indignantly, that nothing occurred to create the slightest suspicion that Mr. McMahon had any agency in the alarm. They expressed the opinion, in which we fully concur, that the knocking was the work of some mischievous boy, black or white, who wished to amuse himself by alarming them, the yard being thrown open to the street, by the buildings of the church now in progress. The five girls literally all the facts that have given rise to the reports unfavorable to Mr. McMahon. The public will doubtless consider them a slight basis upon which to found charges injurious to a respectable man,—and to meritorious females, whose lives are dedicated to the cause of education and charity.

JAS. E. DAVIS,  
CHARLES HUNT,  
F. L. TURNER.

### Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANZIN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES & VESTING

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

### SHIRTS.

Linon, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.  
Lex. April 26, 1836.—17-3m

### NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.  
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

### FOR SALE.

THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.  
Lexington, May 19, 1836.—22-1f

### JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Lexington, May 18, 1836.—22-2m

### FIRE!

INSURANCE will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.  
Lexington, May 13, 1836.—22-1f

### REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

FANNY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835.—2-1f

### NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Sw Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

### Dry Goods.

suited for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do  
Violet do; Brown do  
Court Brown—new style  
Invisible Green; Polish do  
Buttle do; Pea do  
London Smoke, Bronze do  
Cadet Mix; Silver Grey  
Single and Cassimere; Double do  
Super Blue and Black Co.—cheap  
Abbotsford Plaid—new style  
Pink Mix, double and single milled  
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings  
Super Super Satins—English and French  
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

### HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

BEST QUALITY; Pomello, Morocco, and Kid Pumps  
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, d Pocket Handkerchiefs.  
Fine fig'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles  
Plain Silks  
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz  
French, English, and Domestic Prints  
Fine Plaid Muslins  
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins  
Dimity  
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin  
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do  
Cotton Osnaburghs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.  
White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid lined Pomello,  
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of in his line.

### Fancy Articles.

J. T. FRAZER.  
P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-1f

### KENAWHA SALT.

A LOT of No. 1 KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

### Stimulating Liniment No. 1.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, No. 2.

Manufactured and sold by J. M. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is not so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulant from escaping from the system, and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with the above article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.

Dr. W. M. CUNNINGHAM.  
Dr. J. M. CONSTANT.  
Dr. W. M. GUFFIN,  
Dr. C. N. LUSK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Street.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.  
Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, and Pulv. Slip. Elm, of superior quality.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.  
Lexington, June 21.—32-3ms

A MAN of industrious and steady habits, who would engage to take charge of a FEATHER RENOVATING, could give profitable employment, by applying to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

July 21.—30-1f

### NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving their

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine, April 8, 1836.—13-1f

### MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.

Lexington, March 4, 1836.—9-1f

### NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various styles, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do  
Tables do do  
Centre " do do  
Pier " do do  
Enclosed Bason Stands do  
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, SOFAS, Spring Seat;  
Mahogany Chairs;  
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;  
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale.

Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-framed Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL,  
HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.  
Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

### NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

### STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city.

JOHN SHROCK.  
April 16, 1836.—15-1f

### New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

### FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.

May 12, 1836.—20-1f

### New Grocery Store.

THOMAS P. SHROCK,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known stand, formerly occupied by L. Taylor as a Confectionary Store, and immediately opposite D. Landman's Saddlery Shop, where he has, and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, as good and as cheap as can be had